

CHOATE

ATTACHMENT

CHOATE HALL & STEWART LLP

Fax

| Recipient | Company | Fax | Phone |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Examiner Lun S. Lao | U.S.P.T.O. | 571-273-7501 | 571-272-7501 |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| From | Stacy L. Blasberg | Number of Pages | 2 |
| Date | February 14, 2007 | Client Number | 0805774-0004 |
| Phone | 617-248-4054 | Operator | Time Sent |

Comments Examiner Lao,

As per your request, I have attached a clear copy of the equation that was submitted with the originally-filed specification at page 8, line 20 for Patent Application No. 09/197,096. Please let me know if you need anything further.

Thank you,
Stacy Blasberg
Patent Attorney Registration No. 52,625

Return by Inter-office Mail Hold for pick-up

4175381v1

This Message is transmitted to you by the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart LLP. The substance of this message, along with any attachments, may be confidential and legally privileged. If you are not the designated recipient of this message, please destroy it and notify the sender of the error by return e-mail or by calling 1-800-520-2427.

Under regulations of the Treasury Department, we are required to include the following statement in this message: Any advice contained herein (or in any attachment hereto) regarding federal tax matters was not intended or written by the sender to be used, and it cannot be used by any taxpayer, for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer.

For more information about Choate, Hall & Stewart LLP, please visit us at www.choate.com

Two International Place | Boston MA 02110 | t 617-248-5000 | f 617-248-4000 | choate.com

In general, any nonlinear circuit without memory has a voltage transfer characteristic $v_{out}=g(v_{in})$ that can be written as a power series

$$g(V_{in}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n v_{in}^n$$

← (the space item
of line 20)

5 If a sinusoid of frequency f_0 is applied to the network, each v_{in}^n term creates a harmonic nf_0 , plus other lower order terms. Hence the harmonic spectrum is governed by the coefficients in the power series. Transfer characteristics with sharp discontinuities will have
10 a power series with large amplitudes of high order terms, creating considerable high frequency distortion products. Thus, the distortion properties are directly related to the smoothness of $g(v_{in})$. For guitar distortion, where the goal is to increase sustain and compress the dynamic range, $g(v_{in})$ has a compressive characteristic which has a large slope for $v_{in}=0$ and reduces to a small value for large positive or negative values of v_{in} . Smooth
15 distortion characteristics are desirable for music such as rhythm and blues, whereas transfer curves with sharper transitions and flatter compression (very low derivatives for large $|v_{in}|$) are more desirable for rock music where higher harmonic content is required.

2) Control of intermodulation. Most circuits do not provide independent control of
20 intermodulation. There are, however, two ways of achieving this.

i) If the guitar has a hexaphonic pickup, each string may be distorted separately, which produces no intermodulation between strings. However, the sound is musically uninteresting, and the output level is dependent on the number of strings played. By
25 allowing controlled mixing of the separate string signals before the distortion circuits, the